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of botanists to re-discover the plant in Echo Lake and elsewhere. Probably late in August or early in September the plant may be found in better condition and larger numbers. In the Muskoka specimens I found only one in which the valves of the silicle were shed.

BUFFALO, Sep. 23d, 1889.

The Wave Growth of *Corydalis sempervirens*.*

One of the most interesting of the new facts observed by me on the trip to the Muskoka Lakes was what I may term a recoil in the wave growth in *Corydalis sempervirens*† which I believe is so far without a parallel. I remarked a few days ago before the Association, that growth in plants was not by slow and regular modification, but in rhythms or waves, and that it was the varying intensity of these waves that largely influenced those variations that gave character to genera and species. So far as I have gone, I have noticed but a flow and a reflex action. In *Compositæ*, for instance, the flower buds were formed at the base of the branchlets of the panicle, and which after reaching a certain size, slept as it were until the terminal bud was formed, and then the advance wave flowed downwards, awakening the flower to renewed growth and perfect bloom. This was especially observable in *Liatis*. In this *Corydalis* there was a similar formation and sleeping of the buds, till the apical bud was reached, which kept on without resting till fully formed and the seed vessel went on the road to maturity. Instead, however, of the next in order downward being started into a renewed growth, as in *Compositæ*, it was the lower on the five-flowered raceme that started the second growth wave, when the other three upwards, successively followed. The relative length of the immature seed vessels showed that the apical flower, or No. 5, opened first, which was followed by the lowest as No. 1, then No. 2, 3, and 4.

In the Fig. 179, Botanical Magazine, this arrangement is faithfully given by the artist, though it has been left to our time to note it, and to discover its significance.

THOMAS MEEHAN.

*Read before the Botanical Club, A. A. A. S., at the Toronto Meeting, September 1, 1889.

† *C. sempervirens* (L. 1753), Pers. 1806; *C. glauca*, Pursh, 1814.